

Other Presidential Documents

Notice of June 19, 2006

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Risk of Nuclear Proliferation Created by the Accumulation of Weapons-Usable Fissile Material in the Territory of the Russian Federation

On June 21, 2000, the President issued Executive Order 13159 (the “order”), blocking property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons that are directly related to the implementation of the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, dated February 18, 1993, and related contracts and agreements (collectively, the “HEU Agreements”). The HEU Agreements allow for the downblending of highly enriched uranium derived from nuclear weapons to low enriched uranium for peaceful commercial purposes. The order invoked the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the risk of nuclear proliferation created by the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation.

The national emergency declared on June 21, 2000, must continue beyond June 21, 2006, to provide continued protection from attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process for the property and interests in property of the Government of the Russian Federation that are directly related to the implementation of the HEU Agreements and subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation. This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register** and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 19, 2006.

Presidential Determination No. 2006–16 of June 19, 2006

Eligibility of the Kingdom of Swaziland to Receive Defense Articles and Defense Services Under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Pursuant to section 503(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2311), and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act,

Title 3—The President

as amended (22 U.S.C. 2753), I hereby find that the furnishing of defense articles and defense services to the Kingdom of Swaziland will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination, including the justification, to the Congress and to arrange for the publication of this determination in the **Federal Register**.

GEORGE W. BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 19, 2006.

Other Presidential Documents

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JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION OF THE ELIGIBILITY OF SWAZILAND TO BE FURNISHED DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES UNDER THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED, AND THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED

Section 503 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended (AECA), require, in order for the United States to furnish defense articles and defense services (either as military assistance or by sale or lease from the USG), that the President find that the furnishing of such defense articles and defense services to the country or international organization will "strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace."

The accompanying Presidential Determination would allow the U.S. Government to provide defense articles and defense services directly to Swaziland.

This determination will enable the USG to deliver HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment assistance to the defense force in Swaziland, where the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 42.6 percent, the highest in the world. The Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF) has been implicated in a number of human rights abuses, and there are no plans to provide defense articles or services beyond HIV/AIDS prevention assistance at this time. Should conditions change in the country, we may consider the provision of defense articles and defense services, including training, to increase the USDF's professionalism and help reduce incidences of abuses, enhance its capacity to take part in African peacekeeping activities, strengthen its ability to control Swaziland's borders, detect terrorists, and deal with humanitarian emergencies.

Any future provision of defense articles or defense services would be considered on a case-by-case basis, including with respect to relevant guidelines and criteria established in the existing Conventional Arms Transfer policy. Each request would also be reviewed to ensure that there are no legal prohibitions or policy prohibitions existing at the time with regard to the sale, lease or other transfer.

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